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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XIV, No. 689 January 8-14, 1954

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. revealed new security policy based on retaliatory strength.

Big 4 talks on site of Berlin Forgn. Mins. conference ended in deadlock.

Thimayya announced unrepatriated PWs would be returned to captors in Korea; Reds balked at U.S. terms for reviving pre-conference parley.

U.S., Russia opened preliminary talks on Eisenhower atomic plan.

Snowslides buried towns in Austrian, Swiss, German Alps.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress proposals to revise Taft-Hartley labor law, farm aid program, Social Security system.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WORLD SECURITY

U.S. Revises Strategy

Stresses Retaliatory Power

The U.S. warned in an address by State Secy. John Foster Dulles Jan. 12 that it would be prepared to meet aggression with instant retaliation "by means and at places of our own choosing."

Dulles revealed that Pres. Eisenhower & the Natl. Security Council had recharted the nation's basic security strategy in an attempt to "assure the stamina needed for permanent" world peace. They had decided, Dulles said, that the best way to deter aggression was "to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly." He foresaw the end of most non-military foreign aid and said the U.S. would guard against "unbearable" spending commitments.

(The President told a news conference Jan. 13 that the new policy was based on this fundamental military truth: [a] the surprise element in war grew more valuable as weapons became more destructive and [b] the only deterrent to a possible surprise attack was the knowledge by a potential aggressor of the power for instant retaliation.)[1]

Dulles Outlines Policy

Dulles reviewed the Eisenhower Admin.'s first-year foreign program in addressing a dinner meeting of the Council on Forgn. Relations in New York. The State Dept. had heralded his speech as a major policy statement.

The State Secretary listed as main goals of the "new concept of collective security":

- To insure "strength for long-term defense of freedom."
- To achieve an "international security system" producing "a maximum deterrent [to aggression] at a bearable cost."

Bars 'Deal' with Reds

The U.S. would never seek "illusory security" for itself in a diplomatic "deal" which "would seem to indorse captivity" of other peoples, Dulles pledged. Efforts to negotiate with the Communists, including continuing attempts to reach agreement on atomic energy control, Germany, Austria & Korea, were made "only to advance the cause of human welfare"; they involved "no partnership division of world power with those who suppress freedom," he said.[2]

Dulles said he saw hope of eventual peace in "the silent test of strength" within Russia "between the powerful rulers & the multitudes of human beings." "There are limits to the power of any rulers indefinitely to suppress the human spirit."

Dulles predicted that the free world's policy of collective security finally would "confront dictatorship with a task that is, in the long run, beyond its strength."[3]

Past Acts 'Good' but Obsolete

Acknowledging that "many" practices of preceding U.S. administrations were "good," Dulles lauded aid to Greece & Turkey, the European Recovery Program, the Berlin airlift, UN action in Korea and the buildup of American & West European armed strength. But, he said, these were "costly," "superficial" emergency acts "imposed on us by our enemies" and "not necessarily . . . good permanent policies." In the face of Soviet strategy ["gradually to divide & weaken the free nations"], "measures cannot be judged adequate merely because they ward off an immediate danger."

Dulles said "some transformations" in U.S. policy had become "imperative" because: (1) it was "not sound military strategy" to commit U.S. land forces to Asia to a degree that left no strategic reserves at home; (2) it was "not sound economics or good foreign policy" to continue to support other nations; (3) it was "not sound" to be committed to "military expenditures so vast that they lead to 'practical bankruptcy'."

Under earlier "unclear" basic policy concepts, Dulles held, "military leaders could not be selective in building our military power." Widespread security efforts, at home & abroad, cost more than $50 billion yearly, involved a projected budgetary deficit of $9 billion in 1953 & $11 billion for 1954, he reported. "Our allies were similarly weighed down," he said. "This could not be continued for long without grave budgetary, economic & social consequences."

Deterrent Power Emphasized

The Eisenhower Admin. sought more effective & less costly security arrangements with the other free countries "by placing more reliance on deterrent power & less dependence on local defensive power" and by reinforcing local defenses with the "further deterrent of massive retaliatory power," Dulles said. He gave these reasons for this strategy:

(1) The "free community" could deter aggression by being "willing and able to respond vigorously at places & with means of its own choosing."

(2) Allied defense planners now were able to take the initiative in

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Says NATO Offsets Reds

NATO forces "have achieved an effective deterrent balance of power" in Europe, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said Jan. 11 in an address to SHAPE correspondents in Rocquencourt, France. He said: NATO's progress in 3 years had been "much greater than we thought possible" in the beginning; Allied ground strength in central Europe was "3 to 4 times as effective" as 3 years ago; NATO could now force an attacker to concentrate his forces, "which would render his forces very vulnerable to our atomic weapons"; the Russians still might "win the first phase" of a war but lacked air bases "from which to achieve decisive results" and would face "a very difficult situation" in the long run; West Germany was the best prospective source of important additions to Western ground & air forces.[4]

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1—see p. 3F2 2—see p. 1B1; Vol. XIII, p. 403D2 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 434A1 4—see Vol. XIII, pp. 417E3-418D1, 339G2 (See Index to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

Wilson Reassures NATO

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson declared Jan. 8 that the plan to concentrate U.S. military strength in a central "strategic reserve" did not affect U.S. participation in NATO. He said the U.S. planned no withdrawal of ground or sea forces from Western Europe, expected the 5 U.S. divisions assigned to NATO to remain there for a long time.[1]

(Wilson also told newsmen: the European Allies should be given information on tactical use of atomic weapons "right now"[2]; it "should be possible" to save $1 billion in defense spending in the next 6 months; the 143-wing AF goal by the end of 1955 or early 1956 had been superseded by a current goal of 115 "good wings" by June 30, 121 by the end of fiscal 1955.)[3]

shaping military plans "instead of having to try to be ready to meet the enemy's many choices."

(3) The program permitted "a selection" instead of "a multiplication of military means," making possible "more basic security at less cost."

New Concept Applied

Dulles listed these examples of how the "deterrent power" concept recently had been appied to U. S. foreign & defense policies:

Far East—"A major transformation" was effected in Korea when "the aggressor . . . was faced with the possibility that the fighting might . . . soon spread beyond the limits & methods which he had selected." Now "we can begin to create a strategic reserve which greatly improves our defensive posture."[4]

In Indo-China, the U. S. had served notice that open Red Chinese aggression would have "grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China."[5] The U. S.' decision to maintain its position in Okinawa insured "adequate striking power to implement the collective security concept."[6]

Europe—NATO was readjusting to the "long-haul" concept introduced by the U. S. last April. There would be "a steady development of defensive strength at a rate which will preserve and not exhaust the economic strength of our Allies & ourselves."[7]

But "until the goals of EDC are achieved, NATO, & indeed future peace, are in jeopardy." West Europe "cannot be successfully defended" without Germany. West Germany should be "freed from the armistice." "New political arrangements should be made to assure that rearmed Germans will serve the common cause," not "German militarism." "Immense difficulties" were in the way of "final consummation of Franco-German unity" but "we have confidence that peace will soon have the indispensable foundation of the EDC."[8]

Foreign Aid—There were still strategic spots which needed continued U. S. economic aid; "in these cases, we take the judgment of our military advisers." Technical & non-recurrent disaster aid would continue. "But, broadly speaking, foreign budgetary aid" would be limited to "situations where it clearly contributes to military strength."[9]

Dulles warned that the new policy was not a "magic formula that insures against all forms of Communist successes." "What we do expect to insure is that any setbacks will have only temporary & local significance because they will leave unimpaired those free world assets which in the long run will prevail. . . . If we can deter such aggression as would mean general war . . . then we can let time & fundamentals work for us."[10]

1—see p. 3E3; Vol. XIII, 356E1 2—p. 3D3 3—XIII, 437C1 4—XIII, 434F1 5—XIII, 433B2 6—XIII, 435E2 7—XIII, 427F1, G3 8—XIII, 427A1 9—XIII, 427F3 10—XIII, 428D1 11—p. 1D1 12—p. 1B2; Vol. XIII, 331A2 13—p. 1C2; XIII, 398C2 14—XIII, 434E2 15—p. 2E2 16—Vol. XIII, 434G2 17—p. 1C1

BIG 4 RELATIONS

Berlin Site Talks Halted

Allied & Soviet deputies in Berlin abandoned their efforts Jan. 14 to agree on a site for the Big 4 Foreign Ministers conference, scheduled to open in Berlin Jan. 25. The issue was referred back to the 4 Govts.

The talks were broken off by the 3 Allied commandants after 40 hours of fruitless negotiations (in 4 meetings since Jan. 7) with Soviet representative Sergei A. Dengin.

Dengin first proposed that the conference be divided equally between East & West Berlin, with East zone sessions in the Soviet Embassy. The Allies insisted on holding 3 of every 4 sessions at the Allied Control Authority Bldg. in the U. S. zone.

Dengin suggested Jan. 14 that the first meeting be held in West Berlin and the 2d at Soviet Hq. in Karlshorst (East Zone), leaving the sites of the remaining sessions up to the ministers themselves. The Allies rejected this as impractical. They voted for indefinite adjournment although Dengin said he wanted to continue in session and take up other technical problems of the Ministers conference.[11]

Eden on East-West Compromise

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden called Jan. 11 for compromises by both sides to break the East-West deadlock and achieve success at the Big 4 Berlin conference. He urged Russia to agree to free elections in Germany. The West, he said, might in turn offer the Soviet new security guarantees. But "whatever happens," he said, the West could not consider giving up the NATO alliance or "abandoning our defensive arrangements as a condition of agreement."[12]

Austria Seeks Garrison Cut

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab said Jan. 6 that if the Berlin conference did not reach a satisfactory decision on Austria, his Govt. would demand that the U.S. & Russia reduce their occupation garrisons to "symbolic occupation forces."[13]

U.S., Russia Discuss Atom

State Secy. Dulles & Soviet Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin met for a half hour Jan. 11 in Washington in the first preliminary "exchange of views" on how to start negotiations on the Eisenhower atomic pool plan.[17]

KOREA

PWs to Return to Captors

Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm., announced in Panmunjom Jan. 14 that the Indian Custodial Force would return all unrepatriated war prisoners to their captors Jan. 20—3 days before the Jan. 23 deadline set by the armistice.

Some 14,500 Chinese & 7,600 North Koreans were to be returned to the UN command. 328 South Koreans, 21 Americans & one Britain were to go to the Communists. All were to be returned as military personnel, not as civilians. Thimayya made it plain that he thought it would be illegal for either side to free any PW without the other side's consent.

Thimayya said the prisoners were being returned because the 2 sides had not agreed to extend neutral custody beyond Jan. 22 and because armistice terms applying to non-repatriates "were not carried out."[14]

Disputes Over Prisoners

Prior to Thimayya's announcement, the Communist command had demanded in a letter to him Jan. 7 that non-repatriates remain in neutra custody until a Korean political (peace) conference decided their fate. The note, signed by North Korean Premier Marshal Kim Il Sung & Red Chinese commander Peng Teh-huai, also demanded 80 more "explanation" days to persuade PWs to return to communism. These demands were indorsed in a statement by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai Jan. 9.

The Communist letter, made public by Red China's Peiping radio Jan. 8, demanded that the Indians use force to remove Allied "secret agents" who allegedly intimidated prisoners who wanted to be repatriated.[15] The broadcast said Thimayya had told the 2 commands in a confidential memorandum that "the majority" of the NNRC (presumably Thimayya & the Polish & Czech members) thought "the explanations should be continued."

The NNRC's Swedish & Swiss members announced Jan. 8 their "dissent with the contents of this memorandum." Maj. Gen. Jan Stenstrom, Swedish member, said some points in the memo had not been discussed by all members. He stressed that the commission definitely had ended the explanation period Dec. 23, the date specified by the armistice agreement.[16]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

Stenstrom proposed at an NNRC meeting Jan. 11 that all unrepatriated PWs be released as civilians Jan. 23. This was rejected Jan. 12 by a 3-2 vote (India, Poland & Czechoslovakia vs. Sweden & Switzerland).

Meantime ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai Jan. 8 had modified a threat of armed force against the Indian guards. He said he had not known that ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee had agreed with Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, to guarantee the safety of the Indians. "We need not use force," he said, "if no more anti-Communist prisoners are sent north by the Indian guards" as a result of a "new arrangement" by Rhee & Taylor.[1]

Taylor had warned Jan. 9 that if the Reds tried to prevent the Jan. 23 release of PWs, it would "most likely start the Korean war over again."

U.S. Gen. John E. Hull, UN commander in Korea, conferred with Natl. Chinese Pres. Chiang Kai-shek in Taipeh, Formosa Jan. 11-13 on transfer of anti-Red Chinese PWs to Formosa after their release.[1]

Reds Ask Talks Renewal

"Secretaries" representing UN & Communist liaison officers met in Panmunjom Jan. 14 at the Reds' request to discuss a renewal of the main pre-peace conference parleys.

But the secretaries were said to have arrived at a deadlock over the same issue that caused breakdown of the pre-conference meeting: a Red charge of "perfidy" against the U.S.

(Communist correspondents Wilfred Burchett of the Paris *L'Humanité* & Alan Winnington of the London *Daily Worker* gave this account of the Jan. 14 meeting: Edwin Martin, deputy director of the U.S. State Dept.'s Office of Chinese Affairs, asked as a condition for reopening pre-conference talks that the record be "corrected" by expunging the "perfidy" charge. North Korean liaison secretary Ku Man-sun refused and said he would discuss only the date for resuming pre-conference negotiations. The Reds proposed that they be reopened on Jan. 16.)[2]

UN Assembly Action Urged

Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai broadcast a demand Jan. 9 for immediate resumption of the pre-conference talks. He insisted that Red Chinese & North Korean representatives participate if the UN Gen. Assembly took up the Korean question. He also backed a Russian proposal for a Big 5 conference (France, Britain, the U.S., Russia & Red China) on Asian problems.

North Korean Forgn. Min. Nam Il broadcast Jan. 10 a demand for a UN Gen. Assembly session to arrange a Korean political conference.

The Communist Peiping & Pyongyang radios stressed the Red leaders' charges that the U.S. purposely was delaying the political conference beyond Jan. 22, the date after which the armistice specified that unrepatriated PWs were to be released, in order to keep the conference from deciding their fate. Allied officials speculated that Red maneuvers on talks were aimed at preventing PW releases.

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, acting as UN Gen. Assembly president & as an Indian Govt. representative, proposed Jan. 10 that the Assembly reconvene Feb. 9 to take up the Korean question. She asked UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld in a cablegram from New Delhi to poll the 60 UN member nations, requesting that they tell by Jan. 22 whether they wanted such a session. Concurrence by a majority (31) would be needed to reconvene the Assembly. Mme. Pandit said that nations failing to reply by Jan. 22 should be counted as concurring—first time this would be done.[3]

Atrocity Deaths Charged

U.S. Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) charged in a preliminary report Jan. 9 that more than 56,000 persons, including at least 5,639 American troops, died as a result of Communist atrocities in Korea. Potter, as a one-man subcommittee of the McCarthy Investigations Subcom., had received testimony on the atrocities during hearings in December. He asked the Senate Jan. 11 to urge the UN to set up a commission to investigate and recommend punishment.[4]

An Army film on the atrocities, scheduled for broadcast by 240 U.S. TV stations, was canceled Jan. 7 on State Dept. request. An Army spokesman said it had been felt that the film's release was not "opportune" during negotiations for a Big 4 Forgn. Mins. meeting in Berlin.[5]

Korea Roundup

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Jan. 13 that he had received no reports that the Communists were building up their military might in Korea in violation of the armistice. He said they were rebuilding North Korea economically, apparently treating it as an adjunct of Red China.[6] . . . **U.S.-South Korean** mutual defense treaty was sent to the U.S. Senate by Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 11 with a request for early ratification.[7] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** was presented by Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 12 to Army Pfc. Ernest E. West & to 2 servicemen previously listed.[8] . . . **South Korea** will get about $400 million from free-world allies ($375 million from the U.S.) for economic rehabilitation this fiscal year (reported Jan. 11 by C. Tyler Wood, the U.S.' UN economic coordinator for Korea). The ROK's own contribution: about $100 million.[9]

INDO-CHINA

Peace Urged on Russia

The Dalat radio, controlled by Viet Nam Chief of State Bao Dai, suggested Jan. 9 that Russia consider steps to end the Indo-Chinese civil war and to assure "the existence of Viet Nam on a basis other than Communist." It hinted at "a sort of reversal of alliances that would lead France to abandon American support to resolve European & other problems in agreement with Russia."[10]

Wide World

French Union forces beat back Communist-led Viet Minh attacks directed at Seno airfield (A) in Laos Jan. 6 & 10, but a new Red offensive was reported headed that way Jan. 13. French aircraft & ground forces struck repeated blows at rebel units northeast of Seno to forestall further attacks. Meantime Viet Minh guerrillas routed Viet Namese troops to seize a post at Sontay (B) in Viet Nam Jan. 10.[11]

Other Developments

The possibility that Thailand might join the Indo-Chinese kingdoms of Cambodia & Laos in an anti-Communist bloc was aired Jan. 7 by a spokesman for the Thailand diplomatic mission in Pnompenh, Cambodian capital.[12]

Prince Buu Loc, 39, cousin of Chief of State Bao Dai, formed a new Viet Namese Cabinet with himself as Premier[13] Jan. 12. Members included:

Vice Premier-Agri. Min.—Nguyen Trung Vinh
Defense—Dr. Phan Huy Quat
Forgn. Affairs—Nguyen Quoc Dinh
State—Nguyen De (member of Bao Dai's staff)
Democratization—Nguyen Dao Khe
Economy—Nguyen Van Ty
Justice—Nguyen Van Dam
Information—Le Thang
Public Health & Veterans—Dr. Tan Ham Nghier
Labor—Pham Van Huyen
Education—Vi Quoc Thuc
Asst. Interior—Dinh Xuan Quang.

The French Command announced Jan. 11 that the rebel Viet Minh had released 207 of the 300 French Union PWs whom Red leader Ho Chi Minh had promised to free in December.[14] . . . The *N.Y. Times* reported Jan. 8 that the Viet Minh had started redistributing large rural land holdings in Red-held areas of Viet Nam under a land law passed by the rebel Natl. Assembly Dec. 4, 1952.

1—see p. 2F2 2—p. 1G2-D3 3—Vol. XIII, 435A1 4—XIII, 401F3 5—p. 10C2 6—XIII, 426F2, 366G3 7—p. 3G2; XII, 347C2, 323D1 8—XIII, 435D1 9—XIII, 419G1 10—p. 2E3; XIII, 427E3 11—p. 2C3; map Vol. XIII, 433F1 12—XIII, 433F2, 428A2 13—XIII, 428B2 14—XIII, 428A1

EISENHOWER PROGRAM

Farm & Labor Proposals

Pres. Eisenhower began spelling out his legislative program Jan. 11 by submitting to Congress separate messages on agriculture & labor. He sent Congress a message on social security Jan. 14.[1]

Key feature of the farm program—& most controversial—was his proposal to replace rigid, mandatory farm price supports with flexible supports based on "modernized parity."* The shift was to be made Jan. 1, 1956—fulfilling the President's pledge to continue supporting prices of basic crops at 90% of parity through 1954. Cuts in support levels were to be limited to 5% a year.[2]

Most controversial of 15 changes Pres. Eisenhower recommended in the Taft-Hartley labor law was a proposal for a Govt. poll of employees when a union called a strike.

The new programs were compromises worked out with the advice of many conflicting interests during the first 12 months of the first Republican administration in 20 years.

Farm Message

The President said his agricultural program was designed "to treat the fundamental causes" of farm surpluses and to "bring farm production into closer balance with consumer needs." It "must fairly represent the interests of both producers & consumers." But "first of all," it "should assist agriculture to earn its proportionate share of the national income."[3]

Discussing the "major features" of this program, Pres. Eisenhower made these recommendations:

Isolating Surpluses. The program should get a chance to start without the "handicap" of "large accumulated surpluses." Some surplus commodities should be eliminated from "price support computations." They should be "insulated from the commercial markets" and used constructively for such things as school lunch programs, disaster relief, foreign aid[4] & emergency stockpiles. $2½ billion worth of CCC-held farm products should go into this "frozen" reserve. Steps should be taken to open additional foreign markets for normal U.S. farm output.

Supporting Prices. "Mandatory, rigid supports, attuned to war needs & demonstrably unworkable in peacetime, will be permitted to expire. After the 1954 crops the level of price supports for the basic commodities will be gradually related to supply." Authority to support prices at more than 90% of parity "when the national welfare or national security requires should be continued."

Gradual Adjustment. The program's "key element . . . is a gradual adjustment to new circumstances & conditions." The transition should "avoid sharp adjustments which would threaten the dislocation of the program." A gradual transition should be insured by limiting "year-to-year variations in price-support levels."

Specific Commodities

The President applied the principles of his program to 16 specific commodities & commodity groups by recommending that (a) programs for 6 be changed, (b) programs for 8 continue unchanged and (c) mandatory price supports for 2 (rice and tung nuts & honey) be ended.

Among changes he proposed (in addition to switching wheat, corn, cotton & peanuts from "old" to "modernized parity" beginning Jan. 1, 1956 at a rate of up to 5% a year):

Wheat. Remove "a substantial part of the present excessive wheat carryover" from the market and set it aside as an emergency reserve. Relate price supports to supply after the 1954 crop. Continue acreage allotments & marketing quotas.[5]

Corn. Alter price supports within the 75%-90% parity range by one percentage point for each point change in supply. Raise the normal carryover allowance beginning with the 1955 crop from 10% to 15% of domestic use plus exports. Abolish marketing quotas.[6]

Cotton. Put "a substantial part of the present large carryover" in reserve. Tie price support levels to supply but limit year-to-year variations in such levels. Repeal requirements for maximum use of production restrictions before reducing price support levels.[7]

Wool. Let prices of domestically-produced wool "seek their level in the market, competing with other fibers & with imported wool, thus resulting in only one price for wool—the market price." Pay direct subsidies to wool producers to make the **average** return 90% of parity. But pay the same per-lb. subsidy to each producer, regardless of the market price he received, to give more-efficient producers more profit.

Continuation of current programs was recommended for feed grains other than corn (oats, barley & grain sorghums), meat animals,[8] dairy products, poultry & eggs, tobacco, oil seeds (soybeans, cottonseed & flax), fruit & vegetables and sugar. The President urged the same measures for potatoes as for fruits & vegetables.

Surpluses Blamed on Law

Gen. Eisenhower said that "present law" hurt "those whom the laws are intended to help" because they "discourage increased consumption of wheat, corn, cotton & vegetable oils and encourage their excessive production." This resulted in such large surpluses that the CCC had to more than double its investment in farm commodities in the past year, increasing it by about $2½ billion and bringing the CCC's financial obligation close to its $6¾ billion statutory limit.[9] The President called on Congress "to restore the corporation's capital losses as of June 30, 1953, and to increase its borrowing authority to $8½ billion, effective July 1, 1954."

Pres. Eisenhower noted that the Govt.'s $2 billion investment in wheat—440 million bu. owned outright, 400 million bu. under loan but most of it on the way to Govt. ownership—exceeded the nation's requirements for a full year.[10] The cotton carryover, 9,600,000 bales, was a year's supply.[11] The 1½ billion-lb. vegetable oil carryover was double normal.

Because of such oversupply, the Govt. was expected to cut 1954 wheat planting by 16½ million acres, corn by 5-6 million, cotton by 3½ million. This would divert about 8% of productive crop land. The President indicated that even this probably would not lower surpluses much because (a) increased yields would be sought from the reduced acreage, (b) "markets will continue to shrink as a consequence of rigid price supports" and (c) the diverted acreage would be used for substitute crops that would further swell the surpluses.

Program Product of Study

Pres. Eisenhower said his agricultural program was produced after "the most thorough & comprehensive study ever made of the farm problem & of governmental farm programs."

"Over 60 different survey groups & more than 500 of the most eminent farm leaders in the country have participated," he said. Contributions also were made by "agricultural colleges & research institutions . . . scores of producer, processor & trade groups . . . national farm organizations . . . mail from thousands of individual farmers . . . [the] Natl. Agricultural Advisory Comm.[12] . . . numerous commodity organizations . . . many members of the Congress. . . ."

Labor Message

Pres. Eisenhower reported in his labor message that "no drastic legislative innovations" were "desirable or required" in view of "the relatively peaceful character of recent industrial relations." He attributed this peace to the achievement of "a measure of practical experience & emotional maturity" in the labor field.[13]

Of 15 amendments the President proposed to the Taft-Hartley law, 7 were in response to union recommendations, 6 to employer requests; 2 could be classified as neutral.[14]

The suggested amendments (pro-union proposals indicated by ‡, pro-employer by †, neutral by §):

(1) When an injunction is issued, a local board should be empaneled to try to settle the dispute.§

(2) Applications for injunctions should be discretionary in secondary boycott cases.‡

(3) The prohibition on secondary boycotts should not apply in cases of (a) an employer doing "farmed-out" work for a strike-bound firm or (b) "an employer on a construction project who, together with other employers, is engaged in work on the site of the project."‡

(4) In an economic strike, the NLRB should "be prohibited from considering a petition on the part of an employer which challenges the representation rights of the striking union." For 4 months after the strike starts, the NLRB should bar a petition by any other union that claims to represent the employes.‡

(5) While a contract is in force, neither party should be able to force

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* "Old" parity was the 1910-14 relationship between prices farmers received for their products & prices they paid for things they bought. See Vol. XIII, p. 406C3 1—p. 4B2, E2 2—Vol. XIII, 430B3, 348G2, 349A2 3—XIII, 369F2, 356F3 4—XIII, 231C2 5—XIII, 275B1 6—XIII, 24N 7—XIII, 430A3 8—XIII, 430A3, 349A1 9—XIII, 174J 10—XIII, 216A 11—XIII, 216B 12—XIII, 239G3 13—XIII, 436F2 14—XIII, 386B3

the other to open it on new issues "unless the contract so authorizes."†

(6) The President should be authorized to ask boards of inquiry to make non-binding recommendations in national-emergency disputes.§

(7) Employers in the construction, amusement & maritime industries should be permitted (a) to sign contracts with unions before any employes are hired and (b) to sign union shop pacts requiring workers to join the union within 7 days after being hired.‡

(8) Common law rules of agency should apply to unions "to make it clear that a union cannot be held responsible for an act of an individual member solely because of his membership."‡

(9) The denial of NLRB facilities to unions whose officers do not sign non-Communist affidavits should apply to employers who fail to sign.‡

(10) "Congress should make clear that the right of free speech, as now defined in the act, applies equally to labor & management. . . ."†

(11) Congress should study welfare & pension funds under union contracts with a view to enacting laws to "protect & conserve" the funds.†

(12) It should be made clear that states may deal with labor crises endangering "health or safety."†

(13) An employe called out on strike "should have an opportunity to express his free choice by secret ballot held under Govt. auspices."†

(14) An employe's authorization of the union-dues check-off should be valid until the contract ends or the employe himself revokes it.†

(15) Requirements for union reports on organization & finances should eliminate duplication.‡

Social Security Message

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Jan. 14 to extend social security to 10 million persons currently not among the nearly 70 million covered. Those to be added to social security rolls would include self-employed farmers & other farm workers, self-employed professionals such as doctors & lawyers, more domestics, clergymen (voluntarily) and members of state & local retirement systems.

Current social security benefits were "too low" to fulfill the "purpose of helping to combat destitution." the President declared. They averaged $50 a month with a $25 minimum, $85 maximum. He said Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby would submit a formula for raising minimum & maximum.

The message urged increased federal contributions to state old-age assistance programs and also proposed:

- Allowing beneficiaries to earn up to $1,000 a year (instead of the current maximum of $75 a month) without losing pensions; deducting only one month's pension for each $80 earned above $1,000 a year.
- Raising the amount of annual earnings subject to social security taxes from the current $3,600 to $4,200, thereby increasing the maximum tax workers & employers could be required to pay from $72 a year per worker to $84.
- Eliminating the lowest 4 years of a worker's earning record in calculating his benefits, thereby giving him a higher, fairer pension.
- Basing pensions of disabled persons 65 & older on their earning & tax records up to the time they became disabled. (The President said that under current law, a disabled worker unemployed for a long time might lose his benefits or have them reduced.)

The President told Congress that Mrs. Hobby had estimated the long-term cost of his proposals at .5% of payrolls subject to social security taxes. Costs of the program would be met for 15-25 years by gradually-increasing social security levies, he said. (The rate rose from 1½% to 2% Jan. 1, was to rise to 2½% in 1960, to 3% in 1965 and to 3¼% in 1970.)[1]

Reaction

Ex-Pres. Truman said in New York Jan. 8 that the State-of-the-Union message contained "many New Deal recommendations and, in so far as it does, it was a good message."[2]

The President's proposal to strip citizenship from conspirators against the Govt. drew more applause than any other section of the message, but it also was heavily criticized as vague, ineffectual or unconstitutional.[3]

Farm state Republicans & Democrats opposed the plan to drop rigid 90% farm price supports. Most criticism of the labor message was directed at the plan for a Govt.-supervised strike poll (credited to Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks). Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell in New York Jan. 13 urged immediate passage of all the labor recommendations except this one, which he said "seems to have developed misunderstanding & confusion."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) rejected the strike-vote proposal Jan. 12 as unworkable. AFL Pres. George Meany said Jan. 13 that a bill introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) calling for a vote after a strike started was "a naked strike-breaking device" not recommended by the President. Meany said Jan. 12 that the labor message contained some "minor improvements" but did not eliminate "the major, objectionable features" of the Taft-Hartley law. United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis Jan. 11 dismissed the labor message with the observation that "a few piddling amendments won't make a slave law palatable to free-born citizens."

President Discusses Program

The President told his news conference Jan. 13 he would fight for all his proposals to Congress because he believed they were for the good of the country. He said it was Congress' province to decide whether Govt.-supervised strike votes (proposed in his labor message) should be taken before or during a strike. On his proposal to revoke citizenship of conspirators against the Govt.: it was intended to treat them the same as persons who, if convicted of trying to destroy the Govt. by force, could be deprived of citizenship under the law.

UMT Awaits Reserve Study

The President disclosed Jan. 9 that action on Universal Military Training would be deferred until the Defense Dept. & other agencies developed a new reserve plan (due Apr. 1) for consideration by the Natl. Security Council. This was recommended by the Com. on Manpower Resources for Natl. Security. The committee opposed starting a training program for 18-yr.-olds concurrent with the drafting of older men (proposed by the Natl. Security Training Comm.)[4] until the Govt. surveyed manpower resources to meet any conceivable military situation. The committee suggested forming (1) an "immediately callable" reserve of well-trained men and (2) a "selectively callable" group whose recall would depend on occupation, equity, other individual factors.

GENERAL

Armed Forces. The AEC announced Jan. 8 that "men & materials" would start moving this month to the Eniwetok testing area in the Pacific for more "weapons tests of all categories."[5] . . . The Navy announced Jan. 13 that 50 ships (unspecified) would be mothballed due to budget cuts next fiscal year. It had 1,129 ships (409 combat) in commission.[6] . . . A March draft call for 18,000 men for the Army was issued Jan. 13. . . . Col. Phyllis D. S. Gray, 53, became director Jan. 6 of Women in the Air Force (WAF) succeeding Col. Mary Shelly.

Labor. Major railroads gave the Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen a 5¢-an-hour wage increase Jan. 9. The United Railroad Workers of Amer. (CIO) received a similar increase from the Pennsylvania RR. Jan. 12 affecting 36,000 shop employes.[7] . . . United Steelworkers ended a 42-day strike against American Can Jan. 11 for a raise & benefits totaling 15¢ an hour.[8]

Supreme Court. Rulings Jan. 11: upheld Maryland's right to specify certain counties in which evidence obtained by illegal search & seizure could be used in criminal gambling cases; granted Serge Rubinstein, by 4-4, a stay of deportation pending his appeal to the courts.[9]

Dwayne Andreas of Mankato, Minn., a soybean oil producer, revealed Jan. 13 he was trying to get the Govt. to let him sell "upwards of 100,000 tons" of surplus U.S. butter & cottonseed oil to Russia & a satellite country via Switzerland.[10] . . . **Puerto Rican** House of Representatives passed by 42-14 Jan. 12 a resolution approving the island's status as a U.S. commonwealth.[11]

FOREIGN

French Natl. Assembly Jan. 12 elected André Le Troquer, 69, Socialist, as its president by 300-251 over Pierre Pflimlin, Popular Republican. Le Troquer favored European integration but supported EDC less strongly than Pflimlin. (Retiring Assembly

1—see p. 5B1 2—p. 3C2 3—p. 4D1 4—Vol. XIII, 421D3 5—XIII, 269F1, 259A2 6—XIII, 441G2, 405G3, 397F3 7—XIII, 437B2 8—p. 5E1 9—XIII, 192N 10—XIII, 164A 11—XIII, 406A1

Pres. Edouard Herriot, 82, was made honorary president Jan. 13.)[1] . . . Egyptian Govt. Jan. 13 ordered that the extremist Moslem Brotherhood be disbanded. Its Supreme Guide (Hassan el-Hodeibi) & 77 other leaders were arrested for breaking a pledge to confine Brotherhood activities to religion & social work, shun politics.[2] . . . USSR Jan. 11 called elections of a Supreme Soviet (Parliament) on Mar. 14.

ECONOMICS

To Advertise Prosperity

A special Advertising Council committee recommended in Washington Jan. 12 that space be donated in commercial advertisements for a campaign to emphasize favorable factors in the U. S. economy & help avert a "psychological" recession.

The Labor Dept. said Jan. 8 that there were 500,000 fewer jobs in manufacturing in the U. S. in December than a year before, the biggest decrease occurring in textiles, tobacco, lumber, leather & rubber plants. U. S. unemployment was estimated at 1,850,000 by the Commerce Dept. Jan. 5, at 3,250,000 by the CIO Jan. 8.[3]

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Securities & Exchange Comm. changed its proxy rules Jan. 6 to give managements more authority to reject stockholder proposals that were repetitious, biased or clearly based on "personal grievance." The SEC rejected a proposed "anti-publicity" rule whereby management could omit the name & address of a stockholder submitting a proposal.

Coffee wholesale price rose to a record 74¼¢ a lb. Jan. 11 in Brazil, where a crop shortage had resulted from frost damage in mid-1953. Trade sources in New York predicted that coffee retail prices, already $1-$1.03 a lb., would rise to $1.10.

Chicago Assn. of Commerce & Industry said Jan. 7 that Chicago had passed Pittsburgh in 1953 as the world's leading steelmaking city. It listed Chicago-area production as 20,628,000 net tons, Pittsburgh's as 19,848,000. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce protested Jan. 9 that Chicago claimed credit for production in Gary, Ind., 28 mi. away. Pittsburgh claimed a 1,680,000-ton lead over Chicago, counting Wierton, W. Va. in the Pittsburgh area. . . . **Civil anti-trust suit** charging conspiracy to monopolize air transport between Latin America & the U. S. was filed in New York Jan. 11 by the Federal Govt. against Pan American World Airways, W. R. Grace & Co. and Pan American Grace Airways (Panagra). A similar suit was filed in Washington Jan. 8 charging monopoly on publication of city directories to the Assn. of North American Directory Publishers & 4 member firms (Page, Polk, Manning, Price & Lee.)

1953 Reports

U. S. manufacturing corporations showed 3d-quarter net profits totaling $2.871 billion as against $2.59 billion in July-Sept. 1952 (FTC-SEC report Jan. 11).

World production of food & fiber gained for the 6th straight year and the Food Index of World Production of Selected Commodities reached 110.4% of the 1935-39 average (U. S. Agri. Dept. report Jan. 13). . . . Japan led all nations in textile exports with 900 million sq. yds. (report Jan. 4 by Textile Export Assn. of the U.S.). India was 2d with 750 million, Britain 3d with 700 million, the U. S. 4th with 600 million. (The Agri. Dept. reported Jan. 4 that U. S. domestic cotton consumption had declined 5% to 9 million bales in the first quarter of the 1953-54 marketing year. It predicted a 9.6 million-bale surplus for the year.) . . . **World population** increased by 25 million in 1953 to a total of 2,465,000,000 (estimate Jan. 10 by Population Reference Bureau in Washington).

U. S. mineral output during the year was valued at $14,346,000,000, a 7% gain over 1952 (Interior Dept. report Jan. 10.) . . . **U. S. auto & truck registration** July 1 totaled 42,202,349 passenger cars, 8,692,574 trucks (R. L. Polk & Co. report Jan. 6). . . . **Long-term financing** by states & municipalities totaled a record $5,551,317,269 for year (*Daily Bond Buyer* report Jan. 6). . . . **Chase Natl. Bank** of New York reported Jan. 6 it had resources of $5,562,461,665 (deposits $5,062,087,048) on Dec. 31, earned $27,014,000 net ($3.65 a share) in 1953.

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BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Jan. 9

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,029	*$22,029	*$23,137
Currency circulation	*$30,591	*$30,890	*$30,153
Fed. Reserve System—	**Jan. 6**	**Dec. 30, 1953**	**Jan. 7, 1953**
Reserves	*$21,350.035	*$21,348.746	*$21,935.706
U.S. securities	*$25,383.674	*$25,902.174	*$24,390.712
Rediscounts	*$169.951	*$100.100	*$1,355.879
Note circulation	*$26,406.259	*$26,628.322	*$26,032.103
Reserve ratio	44.8%	44.5%	45.3%
Banks—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans¶	*$23,388	*$26,361	*$23,390
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,560,036,510	$8,684,946,651	$10,649,575,863
England note circulation	*£1,591.785	*£1,619.93	*£1,502.034
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,082,793	8,263,135	9,844,749
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	146.80	146.04	152.86
Bond sales	$16,650,000	$12,468,000	$19,595,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.10	97.79	99.01
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	144,686	86,431	131.042
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,194,900	6,233,700	6,515,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,515,000	8,300,000	6,600,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]*8,200	*8,173.745	*7,713.155
Carloadings (cars)	[b]477,805	480,978	562,957
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board)§	**Nov. 1953** 130	**Oct. 1953** 132	**Nov. 1952** 133
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.68⅛	$2.66¾	$2.72⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.83⅛	$1.84¼	$1.88⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$ .339	$ .3375	$ .3275
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.85	$6.81	$6.23
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)§	[d]110.4	110.6	109.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)§	[b]82	163	81
Failures (Dec. 31)‡	150	162	89
LABOR (Census Bureau)	**Dec. 1953**	**Nov. 1953**	**Dec. 1952**
Employed	60,764,000	61,925,000	61,480,000
Unemployed	1,850,000	1,428,000	1,398,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §1947-49=100 ¶Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 30 [b]Jan. 2 [c]Dec. 26 [d]Jan. 5

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business Dec. 31, 1953)

	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1952	July-Dec. 1953	July-Dec. 1952
Receipts	$5,183,253,482	$6,002,604,863	$26,454,372,507	$27,203,928,329
Expenditures	$6,387,000,856	$7,123,780,813	$35,515,357,156	$36,496,977,140
Air Force	$1,519,456,654	$1,385,856,747	$8,002,223,072	$7,329,453,724
Army (military)	$835,935,505	$1,553,276,056	$7,671,596,065	$8,369,891,576
Army (civil functions)	$49,359,282	$65,356,139	$400,522,956	$389,115,958
Navy	$983,807,497	$1,034,069,870	$5,553,068,046	$5,538,894,139
Defense Secy.'s Office	$36,743,462	$30,389,095	$232,518,902	$188,048,664
Forgn. aid	$601,650,893	$388,312,057	$2,312,294,695	$2,517,969,649
Veterans Admin.	$375,938,768	$385,999,609	$2,111,414,049	$2,218,399,718
Int. on pub. debt	$1,294,462,982	$1,145,699,869	$2,815,522,045	$2,965,988,001
Deficit	$1,203,747,373	$1,121,175,950	$9,060,984,648	$9,293,048,811

Gross public debt $275,243,758,765.62 (debt subject to $275 billion statutory limitation $274,670,901,037); year ago $267,391,155,979.

Gold reserve $22,029,428,036; year ago $23,186,425,550.

Treasury cash balance $4,576,528,465.17; year ago $6,064,343,775.84.

1953 U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Estimates from Govt. & industry sources)

	1953	Change from 1952
Gross natl. product	*†$367,000	+ 5%
Personal income	*†‡$248,000	+ 5%
Raw steel output (tons)	§†111,600,000	+20%
Steel-making capacity (tons, yr.-end)	†124,330,410	+ 5%
Primary aluminum output (lb.)	*†2,500	+33%
Electric output (kwh.)	*†513,000	+11%
Crude oil output (bbls. daily)	†6,500,000	+ 3%
Soft-coal output (tons)	*460	− 1½%
Soft-coal consumption (tons)	*426	+ 1.9%
Natural gas utility sales (therms)	*†56,948	+ 8.1%
Natural gas revenues	*†$2,741.9	+11.1%
New rubber use (long tons)	†1,335,000	+ 9½%
Paper output (tons)	*†26½	+ 8½%
Private construction outlay	*†$23,600	+ 8%
Residential	*†$11,900	+ 7%
Govt. construction outlay	*†$11,200	+ 4%
Domestic air passenger miles	*†14,273⅓	+173¾%
Retail sales	*$171,000	+ 4%

*In millions †Record ‡$248 billion disposable income (after $36.6 billion in taxes & other liabilities to the Govt.) was also a record. §Plus these other records: 80 million tons of finished steel, 76 million tons of pig iron, average employment of 685,000, a total payroll of $3.3 billion.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Biggest Atom-Smasher Planned

Plans to construct a proton synchrotron 700 feet in diameter and costing $20 million at Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory (Upton, L.I., N.Y.) were announced Jan. 9 by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Construction time: 5 years.

It was estimated that the device (a steel & copper ring to smash atoms by acceleration) would produce energies equivalent to 25 billion electron volts, 10 times more than the largest accelerator now in existence (Brookhaven's cosmotron).[1]

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Television receiver capable of bringing in 2 programs at once was demonstrated in New York Jan. 7 by Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories.[2] . . . **Blood counts** & similar analyses of bacterial cultures by a TV camera trained into a microscope were demonstrated in New York Jan. 10 with a device developed by RCA in conjunction with Sloan-Kettering Institute (of the Memorial Center for Cancer & Allied Diseases, New York).[3] . . . **6-mercaptopurine** (6-MP), a drug developed at Sloan-Kettering Institute, was said by Stanford U. Medical School Jan. 13 to have been tested with "excellent" results as a means of prolonging the life of leukemia victims. Tests were made at San Francisco Veterans Admin. Hospital.[4] . . . **Intl. Business Machines** demonstrated in New York Jan. 7 a "mechanical translator" (mostly electronic) machine for translating languages (including Russian into English). Inventors: Prof. Leon Dostert & Dr. Paul Garvin of Georgetown U., IBM's Dr. Cuthbert Hurd.[5]

Moscow *Pravda* said Jan. 6 that the Communist Party must pay close attention to Soviet "creative organizations." (Composer Aram Khatchaturian & writer Ilya Ehrenburg had advocated in recent articles that Soviet artists be given more creative freedom.) Leonid Utyosov, leading Russian jazz musician, wrote a defense of jazz music in *Soviet Music* Jan. 8 provided it was confined to works of such composers as Gershwin, Kern & Ellington. He denounced latest U.S. jazz styles as "the very quintessence of crazy formalism . . . fat people's music."[6]

Awards: Yale U. Library's $1,000 Bollingen Prize in Poetry for 1953 to Wystan Hugh Auden (Jan. 10)[7]; N.Y. Film Critics award for 1953 to *From Here to Eternity* (best picture) and its Burt Lancaster (best actor) & Fred Zinnemann (best director), Audrey Hepburn of *Roman Holiday* (best actress), *Justice is Done* (French, best foreign-language film, the British *A Queen is Crowned* and *The Conquest of Everest* (best documentaries).[8]

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see Vol. XIII, 425E2 2—XIII, 430F3 3—XII, 354H 4—p. 6E1 5—VI, 217F-G 6—XIII, 431D1 7—XIII, 70P 8—p. 6D2 9—p. 7F2 10—XIII, 174K 11—XIII, 422B3, 310D3, 251E3 12—XIII, 430F1 13—Vol. X, 79J 14—Vol. V, 38G

NEW BOOKS

Craters of Fire. By Haroun Tazieff. Exploration of craters of live volcanoes. Jan. 6. (Harper, 239 pp., $3)†

Hungerfield and other Poems. By Robinson Jeffers. Jan. 11. (Random, 115 pp., $3)

The Lady for Ransom. By Alfred Duggan. Based on history of Turkish victory over Byzantine Empire at Manzikert in 1071 A.D. Jan. 11. (Coward-McCann, 274 pp., $3.50)*

The Life and Death of Sylvia. By Edgar Mittelholzer. Story of half English, half native girl in British Guiana. Jan. 7. (John Day, 316 pp., $4)*

Not as a Stranger. By Morton Thompson (published posthumously). Story of young doctor dedicated to calling; with realistic accounts of medical cases. Lit. Guild Jan. choice. Jan. 8. (Scribners, 948 pp., $4.75)*

The Ponder Heart. By Eudora Welty. Story of over-generous, dim-witted Southerner (Uncle Daniel Ponder) & his relatives. Jan. 7. (Harcourt, Brace, 156 pp., $3)*

Prelude to World War II. By Gaetano Salvemini. Mussolini's contribution during 1920s & '30s to events causing war. Jan. 7. (Doubleday, 519 pp., $7.50)†

The Rebel. By Albert Camus. Study of moral, intellectual & political crisis in Europe and Godless philosophies resulting from it in modern times. Jan. 11. (Knopf, 273 pp., $4)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

His and Hers. Celeste Holm & Robt. Preston in comedy by Fay & Michael Kanin about divorced couple collaborating on play. Presented by Albert Selden & Morton Gottlieb. Staged by Michael Gordon. With Howard St. John, Elizabeth Patterson, Perry Wilson, Donald McKee, Heywood Hale Broun. Jan. 7 at 48th St. (1-1-5)§

The Starcross Story. Eva Le Gallienne & Mary Astor in play by Diana Morgon about debunking of a hero. Presented by John C. Wilson, the Shuberts & S. S. Krellberg. Staged by Wilson. With Anthony Ross, Una O'Connor, Marta Linden. Jan. 13 at Royale. (0-3-4)§ Closed Jan. 13.

Closed

Dead Pigeon Jan. 9 (21 performances).

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Eastern Orthodox and Eastern rite Roman Catholic Christmas was observed Jan. 7 (under ancient Julian calendar). . . . **Inter-Amer. Congress of Catholic Education,** held in Havana Jan. 4-12, recommended an intensified effort by Roman Catholic schools to combat communism, a more prominent role for lay teachers in Roman Catholic schools and creation of Christian Sociology professorships in all institutions of higher learning.[9] . . . **Italy** was reported Jan. 12 by Rev. Cline R. Paden of Brownfield, Tex. to have ordered 6 other American Church of Christ (Protestant) preachers to leave Italy. Paden said his visa had been renewed but those of the 6 others had not.[10] . . . **Protestant Episcopal Church** (U.S.) reported Jan. 1 a membership of 2,790,935 at the close of 1953 (up 75,110 during the year).

John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave Harvard Divinity School $1 million Jan. 11. He said Harvard Pres. Nathan M. Pusey's "profound belief in the underlying importance of the spiritual life promises to have far-reaching influence on education in this country."[11] . . . **Dr. J. C. Byrd** left the presidency of Maryland U. Jan. 4 to seek Democratic nomination for Governor. **Dr. T. B. Bymons** became M.U. acting president. . . . **Poland** was reported by Roman Catholic sources in Vienna Jan. 8 to have banned the Polish Catholic publication *Messenger of the Heart of Jesus.*[12]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Paul G. Agnew, 72, indust'l engr., vice-pres. & secy. Amer. Standards Assn. 1920-47; Jan. 8 in N.Y.

Henry W. Anderson, 83, Seaboard Air Line R.R. board chrmn. 1946-52, post-World War I relief admin. for Balkans; Jan. 7 in Richmond. Va.

Benjamin F. Bailey, 78, Michigan U. electrical engineering dept. head 1925-45, inventor of ignition system; Jan. 8 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Adm. William Henry Purnell Blandy, 63, commander of amphibious and cruiser-destroyer forces in Pacific in World War II, Bikini atomic test comdr. 1946, Atlantic Fleet comdr. 1947-50, chrmn. Naval Reserve Evaluation Board; Jan. 12 in New York following a stroke.[13]

Archbishop Alexander Cisar, 73, head of Rumanian Roman Catholic church, reported imprisoned since 1949; death announced Jan. 7 in Bucharest.

André Diethelm, 57, asst. to de Gaulle in exiled World War II French Govt., Defense Min. in post-liberation Cabt.; Jan. 11 in Paris.

Baron (Aukland Campbell) Geddes, 74, British physician, Natl. Service Min. in World War I, Amb. to U.S. 1920-24; Jan. 8 in Chichester, Eng.

Faik Hozar, 58, Turkish Amb. to Soviet Union; Jan. 6 in Vienna.

Moses S. Hecht, 80, head of Hecht chain dept stores; Jan. 6, Baltimore.

Annie Hughes, 84, retired British actress; Jan. 7, Sydney, Australia.

Mrs. Harry B. James, 79, pioneer aviatrix, ex-actress (Anna Cleveland); Jan. 7 in Manhasset, N.Y.

Eugene Kinkle Jones, 69, exec. secy. Natl. Urban League 1911-41, Jan. 11 in New York.

Rocky Kansas (Rocco Tozzo), 58, world lightweight boxing champ 1925-26; Jan. 10 in Buffalo of cancer.

Karel Lukavsky, veteran Czech Communist, Dep. Traffic Minister; death announced Jan. 7 in Prague.

S. Stanwood Kenken, 83, suffragist, Natl. Security League founder, member World War I Hoover Relief Com.; Jan. 8 in New York.

Henry P. Rusk, 69, agricultural ex-pert, dean emeritus of Illinois U. Coll. of Agri.; Jan. 9, Urbana, Ill.

Bernard Samuel, 73, Phila. Mayor 1941-52; Jan. 12, Philadelphia.[15]

Viscount (John Allsebrook) Simon, 80, British lawyer who was Forgn. Secy. 1931-35, Chancellor of Exchequer 1937-40, Lord Chancellor 1940-45; supporter of Chamberlain's appeasement policy in late 1930s; Jan. 11 in London.[14]

Elizabeth Gertrude Stern, 64, author (as Eleanor Morton) of *Women in Gandhi's Life, A Marriage was Made,* civic worker; Jan. 9, Philadelphia.

Oscar Straus, 83, Viennese waltz & operetta composer (*Chocolate Soldier, Three Waltzes*); Jan. 11 in Bad Ischl, Austria of heart attack.

Baron Paul von Schoenaich, 87, German World War I general who became pacifist leader; Jan. 6, Hamburg.

Charles D. Williams, 78, illustrator for *Sat. Eve. Post,* other magazines; Jan. 10, Englewood, N.J.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alpine Avalanches

At least 117 persons were reported killed & 57 missing in Alpine avalanches Jan. 10-13 in the Austrian-German-Swiss frontier area. Casualty toll was greatest in Austria where 81 were listed as dead, 61 as missing (27 killed, 35 missing, 44 injured in the village of Blons, which was largely destroyed). U.S. & Swiss AF helicopters & 1,000 rescue workers were employed Jan. 13 to aid survivors in 7 stricken communities in the Dalser valley region of northwest Austria.

Storms in Europe, U.S.

Deaths of 80 persons were attributed to blizzards & storms at sea in central Europe (from Scandinavia to Italy) Jan. 3-10. 21 Swedish seamen were lost when the freighter *Nedjan* sank during a Baltic storm Jan. 10.[1]

A snowstorm Jan. 10-11 and ensuing cold wave in the northeastern U.S. caused at least 76 deaths from overexertion & accidents, press sources estimated Jan. 14.

Air Crashes

35 persons were killed Jan. 10 when a BOAC Comet jet airliner en route to England exploded in mid-air and crashed into the sea between Elba & Monte Cristo islands off the west coast of Italy. Among those killed: Australian war correspondent & author Chester (Reginald William Winchester) Wilmot, 42. Britain Jan. 11 withdrew all Comets from service pending technical examination.[2]

12 persons were killed Jan. 10 in the crash of a private amphibious plane in a snowstorm on Lake Wallace, La. Victims: Thomas E. Braniff, 70, pres. of Braniff Intl. Airways, and R. H. Hargrove, 57, pres. of Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. . . . 23 persons died when an Avianca airliner crashed & burned Jan. 11 in bad weather near Manizales, Colombia. . . . An F-86 Sabrejet crashed in the Signal Hill residential district of Long Beach, Calif. Jan. 12, killing the pilot and 3 women & 2 children in houses struck by the plane. A man who saw the crash died of a heart attack.

Crime News

Donald Ritchie, 33, said to be the witness who identified the men charged with the 1948 shooting of CIO-UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, escaped Jan. 9 from a Detroit hotel where he had been held by police in protective custody. He fled to Canada. However, he surrendered in Preston, Ont. Jan. 13 after his wife Betty was arrested there. The UAW revealed Jan. 11 it had paid Ritchie a $5,000 reward.[3] . . . **Judge Allison D. Wade,** 51, of Warren, Pa., county president judge, was shot to death while presiding in court Jan. 13 by Norman Moon of Connellsville, Pa., who was appearing on a charge of failing to make support payments to his wife. . . . **Charles V. Carrollo,** former Kansas City underworld leader, was deported to Sicily from New York Jan. 7 as an alien convicted more than once of moral turpitude. . . . **James J. Carroll, ex-St. Louis bookmaker,** was cleared Jan. 7 of failure to file a return required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Fed. Judge Richard M. Duncan of Kansas City granted a defense motion for acquittal.[4]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Winthrop Rockefeller announced in New York Jan. 8 that his wife Barbara had agreed to accept a $5,500,000 divorce settlement for herself & 5-yr.-old son Winthrop Paul.[5] . . . **Alejendro Cassis** reported in Buenos Aires Jan. 6 he had climbed 23,081-ft. Mt. Aconcagua, highest peak in the Western Hemisphere.[6] . . . **Adolph Spreckels 2d** received a 30-day jail sentence in Santa Ana, Calif. Jan. 8 for beating his divorced 5th wife, actress Kay Williams, 36.[7] . . . **Sgt. Leonard Moran,** 22, of South Boston, Mass., was killed Jan. 7 at Ft. Dix, N.J. when he fell on a live grenade to save a trainee, Pvt. John D. O'Callaghan of New York. . . . **Toby Gerard,** 21, of Brooklyn, U. of Miami senior, won the Natl. College Queens contest in Miami Jan. 10.

Suzan Ball, 20, film actress, underwent amputation of her right leg above the knee in Hollywood Jan. 12 to arrest cancer. . . . **Aal Cherry,** star in German vaudeville for sharpshooting feats, accidentally shot & killed his wife while they were performing their act in Cologne Jan. 10. . . . **Gottfried Eder,** 8, a patient in an Innsbruck (Austria) clinic suffering from hemophilia, was saved with serum flown from Lansing, Mich. to Innsbruck by the USAF Jan. 10-11.

Birthdays: Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was 41 Jan. 9[8]; writer Henry L. Mencken of Baltimore, partially paralyzed by a stroke in 1948, was 73 Jan. 10.[9]

Married: Christiane Martel, 17, of Paris, "Miss Universe" beauty queen, to Ronnie Marengo, 21, of Stockton, Calif.; Jan. 10 in Stockton.[10] . . . Actor Keenan Wynn and Sharley Jean Hudson of Santa Monica, Calif.; Jan. 8 in Puerto Rico (his 3d).[11]

SPORTS

Winners

Golf—$20,000 Los Angeles open: won Jan. 11 by Fred Wampler, 30, Indianapolis, for $4,000 first prize.[12]

Boxing —Heavyweight ex-champ Ezzard Charles of Cincinnati knocked out Bob Satterfield of Chicago in 1 min. of the 2d round in Chicago Jan. 13.[13]

Tennis— South Australia championships in Adelaide: Tony Trabert (singles Jan. 9), Rex Hartwig & Mervyn Rose (doubles Jan. 8).[14]

Track & Field—Metropolitan AAU indoor meet in New York Jan. 10: NYAC won team title. Gordon McKenzie won the mile run in 4 min. 16.9 sec.

Horse Racing—$23,150 San Vicente Stakes at Santa Anita (Calif.) Jan. 9: actress Betty Grable's James Session, Joe Phillippi up, for $13,900.[15]

Roundup

Richmond, Va. & Havana, Cuba were admitted to the Intl. (baseball) League Jan. 12 to replace Springfield, Mass. & Baltimore. Managers: Luke Appling at Richmond, Reggie Otero at Havana.[16] . . . **Jack Molinas,** ex-Columbia U. basketball star, was suspended by the Ft. Wayne Pistons of the Natl. Basketball Assn. Jan. 10 for having bet on his team.[17] . . . **Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.** convention in Cincinnati Jan. 8 adopted a report recommending continued NCAA control over college football TV. It outlawed pre-season practice by football squads before Sept. 1 (or 2 weeks before first day of classes) and by basketball squads before Nov. 1. Dec. 1 was made earliest date for beginning a basketball schedule.[18] . . . **Amer. Football Coaches Assn.** meeting in Cincinnati Jan. 8 elected George Munger of Penn to succeed Don Faurot of Missouri as president.

Star athletes (man & woman) of 1953 as chosen in AP polls of sportwriters & sportscasters: golf pro Ben Hogan (Jan. 6), tennis amateur Maureen Connolly (Jan. 8). Hogan was awarded the Ray Hickok belt in Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 11 as outstanding pro athlete of 1953.[19] . . . **Murry Dickson,** 37, Pittsburgh pitcher, was traded to the Phillies Jan. 13 for infielder Jack Lohrke, pitcher Andy Hansen & $80,000.[20] . . . **East & West German** track & field associations announced in Frankfort-on-the-Main Jan. 10 they had agreed on plans for athletes from both sides to compete in national championship events this year.[21] . . . **Auto racing** attracted 23 million paying spectators to 3,652 events in the U.S. last year, the Central States Racing Assn. reported in Dayton, O. Jan. 9.[22]

Hugh J. Devore, 43, ex-Notre Dame & Green Bay (NFL) coach, was named Dayton (O.) U. football coach Jan. 6. . . . **Case Inst. of Technology** in Cleveland quit intercollegiate football Jan. 8. . . . **Coach Clair Bee** bought full ownership of the NBA Baltimore Bullets Jan. 9.[23] . . . **Dr. Wallace E. Howell's** "rainmaking" firm was employed Jan. 8 by ski resort operators in Manchester & Peru, Vt. to try to relieve a shortage of snow in the area.[24] . . . **Volomite,** world's foremost standardbred sire, died Jan. 6 on Walnut Hall Farm near Lexington, Ky. at age 28.

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